

## THE INCOME TAX.

Arguments Heard Before the United States Supreme Court.

## THE FIFTH AMENDMENT ADVANCED

As a Settlement of the Case in Point. Attorneys Guthrie and Seward Present Their Side of the Case—The History of Direct Taxes Reviewed. The Court Adjourns Until Monday. Other Speakers to Be Heard in the Case.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—There was an unusual attendance of spectators in the supreme court of the United States to-day when the court convened. Mr. Guthrie resumed his argument for the appellants in the income tax cases. He took up the case where he left off yesterday, discussing the bearing of the fifth amendment to the constitution upon the cases, and also referring to other constitutional provisions. He also reviewed some other points made in his address yesterday, and among other things referred again to the exemption of educational, charitable and church institutions, and he stated that while counsel for the appellants did not propose giving special attention to these exceptions to the law, they did not desire that it should be understood that they left them unchanged. On the contrary, he said, they held that the matter of regulating such taxes should be left to the various states.

Referring to the fifth constitutional amendment, he said its provision that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, had been made for the protection of the people against undue encroachments. He contended that any law which would impose a tax on one class of people and not on another was in direct contradiction of this amendment, in that the collection of such a tax irregularly and unevenly levied was equal to the deprivation of the first class of their property without due process of law.

He then returned to the discussion of the question of taxation of corporations in a different way from which individuals were taxed and said this was the point of transcendent importance in the cases reasserting that the property of any corporation was the property of the individuals composing it, when the question was up in the senate the point was made, he said, by Senator Platt, that many corporations were composed of people of limited means. It had for centuries been the policy all over the world to encourage the formation of corporations and this policy was one which had fostered commerce because of the personal immunity secured under them.

He asserted that if Congress was permitted to discriminate against corporations as in the income tax law they would virtually have the power to nullify the right of states to create corporations. He admitted that under the decisions of the supreme court the states had the privilege of imposing uneven taxes against corporations.

Mr. Seward then reviewed the history of the phrase "direct taxes," and argued that it must imply more than capitalization, for that was specifically provided for and more than a tax on the land, because the plural of the word was used in the constitution. He asserted that in the absence of specific application of the phrase to the income tax it was necessary to resort to the common acceptance of the meaning of the words in the country where they originated, which was in England, where the income tax is regarded as a direct tax.

In response to a question by Justice Gray, Mr. Seward said there had never been a time in the history of the country that state taxes were designated as other than direct taxes. He also responded to a question by Justice Gray to the effect that he was contending for the position that all taxes other than excises, imports and duties shall be apportioned among the states according to the distribution of the population as shown by the census, as Congress had apportioned them three times in history. He asserted that an income tax had been levied in most of the colonies prior to the adoption of the constitution. The people had then regarded it as a direct tax.

He explained the difference between the two cases from New York and the one arising in the District, saying that in the Moore case the effort had been to secure an injunction against the collection of the tax, while, in the other two cases, the efforts had been made to enjoin the payment of tax, the first being an action against the commissioner of internal revenue and the other two against the trust companies of which the appellants were stockholders.

Mr. Moore, he said, was a rich man, who possessed an income exceeding \$200,000 a year, yet he did not claim to have any property that could be reached as a lien for the collection of the tax.

"How can Congress make a law compelling a man to do a thing when the constitution says it cannot?" asked Justice Field, but at the suggestion of Chief Justice Fuller, that further discussion of the point was unnecessary, Mr. Whitney did not attempt to reply. The fact that the tax was to be collected by the federal government instead of by the states and colonies could not change the character of the tax.

Mr. Seward closed just before 3 o'clock, saying he considered it unfortunate that there were three different branches of the government, and that a tribunal had been provided in the supreme court of the United States by which such questions as the present could be presented with the confidence that they would receive the consideration due them regardless of influence of politics, which consideration would be hoped in this case result in the breaking down of the barrier raised in the Springfield case, and give the country the protection to which it was entitled.

Assistant Attorney General Whitney then presented the outlines of the government case.

Mr. Whitney had not concluded when the court at 4 o'clock adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, when, after Mr. Whitney announced, Ex-Senator Edmunds will be heard in the case, and he in turn will be followed by Attorney General Olney.

## MIL SAYERS' FIGURES.

The Democratic Chairman of the Appropriation Committee Claims the Recent Congress was Economical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Chairman Sayers, of the house appropriations committee, has made a statement of the appropriations of the last Congress. He presents in the statement tables showing appropriations of the three Congresses as follows:

Fifty-first, \$1,035,080,109; Fifty-second, \$1,027,104,627; Fifty-third, \$900,338,691.

Mr. Sayers says: "The appropriations made by the Fifty-third Congress, including permanent appropriations, show a reduction of \$30,765,850 under the appropriations made by the Fifty-second Congress, and \$45,341,418 under those made by the Fifty-first Congress. The bills, as they became laws, appropriated \$16,434,450 less than the estimate, \$3,030,900 more than as they passed the house, and \$6,121,955 less than the laws for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895."

Mr. Sayers, making a comparison with last year, shows that there is a net increase of \$5,877,320. The principal increases are: Navy, \$4,388,950; post-office, \$2,399,338; sundry civil bill, \$12,884,584; on account of permanent appropriations, \$11,999,270. The principal decreases are: Indian bill, \$1,895,617; pensions, \$10,200,000; rivers and harbors (no bill having passed this session), \$11,043,180; deficiencies, \$2,072,024.

Mr. Sayers, discussing the appropriations, says: "Notwithstanding the considerable reduction made in the total appropriations with the last session under those of both the preceding Congresses, it will be noticed that the appropriations for deficiency at this session are less than they were at the last session and even less than the average for the two sessions of the Fifty-first Congress—a result which is to the credit of the present economical administration of the government. Wasteful and extravagant methods in administration have heretofore made large deficiencies in annual appropriations to be supplied by Congress at each session."

"The sum charged under permanent appropriations, \$113,075,950, includes \$31,771,796 to pay interest on the public debt, including Pacific railroad indebtedness and \$49,250,000 to meet the requirements of the sinking fund."

"To meet requirements of contracts authorized by laws passed during the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses, appropriations were made by this Congress as follows: For fortifications, \$1,056,000; for increase of the navy, \$24,047,890; for rivers and harbors, \$19,537,115; total, \$44,641,611."

"The present Congress has authorized no contracts for river and harbor works, though it has to provide nearly \$20,000,000 to meet contracts authorized by the Fifty-first and Fifty-second Congresses. Toward the new navy this Congress has appropriated nearly \$23,000,000 while the new ships it has authorized to be constructed in the future will not cost within \$8,000,000 of that sum."

## ANOTHER VIEW.

Representative Henderson Shows That the Billion Dollar Congress Existed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Representative Henderson, of Iowa, the ranking Republican member of the committee on appropriations, makes a critical statement of the appropriations of the last Congress from a somewhat different standpoint than that of his junior associate, Mr. Cannon.

He summarized the total of appropriations at \$90,338,691, but with authorized contracts, increase of the interest charge by the sale of bonds, and assured deficiencies, he brings the total up to \$1,019,015,055, which he says was far in excess of the so-called "Billion Dollar Congress."

The statement proceeds:

"In addition to all this the Fifty-third Congress has increased the navy 1,000 enlisted men and added 313 officers and employees to carry out the internal revenue provisions of the Wilson tariff law. So soon as the war was over the Republican party began to reduce the number of officials, removed the direct tax burdens from our own people and cut out the annoyances attending the workings of the internal revenue laws, especially those which pried into the private affairs of our citizens. The policy of the Fifty-third Congress has reversed all this and the re-creation of an army of officials and detectives to explore the working of our own people has been reorganized."

As to the decrease of the pension appropriation of \$20,395,500, the statement says:

"Here is where the present administration and the Fifty-third Congress has been successful in paying some attention to the reduction of our revenues and the terribly straitened condition of the federal treasury. Everything else has been generously provided for, swelling the appropriations giving liberal contracts extending into the future, making appropriations immediately available, but when it comes to pensions, a reduction is made of \$20,000,000, made possible by an oppressive system carried on by this administration, which has brought a reign of terror into the ranks of crippled soldiers of the Union, their widows and children."

## REMAINING BILLS.

A Number of Important Measures Left on the Calendar at the Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—When Congress adjourned quite a number of important bills remained upon the calendar unacted upon. Among them were the following:

To provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banks, allowing banks to issue notes to the full amount of bonds deposited. This was reported from the finance committee August 16, 1893, and was discussed and laid aside until the silver repeal bill was taken up. There are also free sugar bills amended by the senate committee to impose a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem on all sugars; also the bill removing the one-tenth discriminating duty on sugars imported from bounty paying countries and the free coal, barbed wire and iron ore bills. A bill to increase the efficiency of the foreign service by providing civil service examinations; the Jones' bill for unlimited silver coinage; a bill to settle the claims of the United States against the state of Arkansas; a bill to authorize the retirement of Associate Justice Jackson, of the supreme court.

Besides these there are a number of public land bills and bills to confirm agreements with Indians as well as several bills to amend the laws relating to United States courts which failed to pass the senate.

## SIX LIVES LOST.

The Steamer Longfellow Collided With a Pier and Sinks.

## PRESIDENT WISE'S PRECAUTION

In Ordering the Hercules Carrel to Assist the Steamer Saved Many Lives—All the Freight and Baggage Lost—The Pilot Blinded by the Smoke Unable to Make the Channel—How the Accident Occurred.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 8.—The loss of the New Orleans steamer Longfellow is one of the tragedies of the river for which there seems to be no means of preventing, short of the removal of bridge piers. The Longfellow was scheduled to leave last evening for New Orleans, but the fog in the river was so dense that Captain Wise, the president of the packet company to which the steamer belongs, ordered her to be held until this morning. He also ordered the Hercules Carrel to be ready to assist the big steamer to pass the dangerous bridge piers. For having given this latter order, Captain Wise is now more than gratified, for it was undoubtedly the means of preventing a awful loss of life. The Carrel took position at the stern and left or port side of the Longfellow this morning and assisted in making the turn. The boat went all right until within a short distance before reaching the piers of the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge, when the treacherous currents began to interfere with the boat's management. There was no fog, as at first reported, but as the bow of the boat pointed to the Kentucky shore the wind blew the smoke in such a way as to entirely blind the pilot.

## THE PILOT BLINDED.

"I cannot see anything," he shouted to Captain John Kierker. The captain called back to run her south of the pier. The pilot signalled the engineer to stop, using the speaking tube for that purpose, to make sure of quick action.

But the current was relentless. The simple fact was that the big vessel, with its powerful consort, with the pilot's vision obscured, was absolutely helpless. The danger was apparent. Warning was given to everybody. In a moment the Longfellow crashed against the relentless pier, and was crushed like an egg. The stroke was alongside the boilers. Then was apparent the wisdom of having the Carrel at hand. All who could do so rushed for safety to that vessel. With remarkable presence of mind some of the crew manned the two life boats of the Longfellow and saved themselves and the family of Captain John Miller, of Missouri, landing them in Covington, Ky. The destruction of the steamer was almost instantaneous. She hung to the pier, while the currents striking bow and stern broke her in two, and in less than five minutes she went down.

## SIX LIVES LOST.

The known lost now numbers but six. David Aldridge, of Rome, N. Y., an elderly man, who was accompanied by his wife and Mrs. Armstrong, of Jamestown, N. Y., was lame. He walked with a cane and could not make his way in time over the freight that impeded the way toward the stern, where the Carrel lay. His wife and Mrs. Armstrong were saved.

The aged clerk of the boat, Capt. J. L. Carter, who only last night was speaking of his long service and his feeling of safety, committed the indiscretion, after once getting aboard the Carrel, of going back for something from his office. Before he could return the boat went under. James Miller, the colored porter, was fatally crushed by the collision.

The barkeeper, Gus Chauvet, perished in an useless effort to save the aged clerk. They were seen to go down together as Chauvet was doing his utmost to hurry him back to the Carrel. The second mate, James Kivett, also perished.

The body of Mrs. W. J. Aull, of Dayton, Ohio, was recovered and is at the morgue.

Mr. W. J. Aull, of Dayton, Ohio, is certainly lost.

Miss Belle Harrington, of Jamestown, N. Y., was thought to have been lost, but she is safe and sound to-night, and is housed at 153 Canyon avenue, this city.

Said Captain B. W. Wise, the president of the company: "I cannot tell why it happened. I do not care for the money loss, but it is the loss of life that hurts. I felt safe when I ordered the Carrel to help the Longfellow out, but it appears these cross currents caused by the piers are almost impossible to overcome. The Carrel has many a time taken this and other steamers past the bridges when they had no steam up. The Longfellow was using steam."

Portions of the wrecked vessel have been found and landed several miles below, and it is possible that some small portion of the freight may be saved.

The company has already arranged to take such of the passengers who desire to make the trip on the Buckeye State, which will leave to-morrow and go through to New Orleans. The loss of baggage will, however, seriously interfere with the movement of passengers. Divers will at once search the wreck to save whatever baggage may be found.

## MAJOR TURNER'S STORY.

Major Turner, of Toledo, was on deck when the accident happened. He heard the colloquy between Pilot Oscar Whitney as he uttered the despairing cry: "I can't see anything." He heard the captain tell him to go south of the pier, and heard the pilot give the order to stop the engines. It was all hopeless. The mighty river was stronger than the boat's machinery.

Mr. E. H. Skinner, of Massillon, Ohio, was a passenger. He said: "I was in my state room just rising from breakfast. I did not even know that the vessel had left the pier. The first intimation I had of the accident was the sound of crashing timbers and the rattle of breaking dishes. It was not an alarm noise, but soon the notes of warning were given in such a way that I left my room just as I was, clad in trousers, shoes and undershirt. I made my way hastily with others to the deck and went along for the Carrel. I did not venture back to get even my hat. I had barely time as it was to save myself. But there was no panic. No rushing nor

trampling over each other. The men stood by and permitted the women to pass first, and then got aboard the Carrel, the last of them just as she was backing away to avoid danger from the wreckage of the Longfellow."

## THE CHARLESTON ELECTION.

The State Capital Elects a Democratic Mayor—The Other Officers.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 8.—At the municipal election in this city to-day, J. A. DeGrady, Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected to succeed E. W. Staunton, Republican.

A Democratic treasurer was elected. The Republicans elected city sergeant and recorder. Both offices were previously Republican. Democrats and Republicans each elect a councilman.

## PERUVIAN REVOLUTIONISTS

Make a Desperate Effort to Capture an American Bark—Runs on the Rocks to Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—A letter received in this city to-day from Charles Jones, steward of the missing American bark Portland Lloyd, which left Junin for New York on February 4, conveys the startling information that the vessel was wrecked during a desperate mutiny on board, in which the captain and most of the crew were killed.

Shortly after the bark left Junin with a valuable cargo of nitrate it was reported that she had struck on a rock at the entrance to the bay of Junin and all hands were drowned.

Jones' letter declares that the affair was a planned attempt by the revolutionary party in Peru to seize the vessel and cargo for use against the government. While the ship was working out of the harbor several Peruvians appeared on deck; the captain was knocked down with a hand-spike, the chief mate was shot dead and two sailors stabbed. The man at the wheel, seeing that they were at the mercy of a set of desperate men, purposely steered the bark on the rocks.

## METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Bishop Andrews Discusses Dr. Parkhurst's Actions—Without the People's Province.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 8.—At the forenoon session of the Baltimore conference of the Methodist Episcopal church this morning, Rev. L. Dutton, John T. Enser and Amos E. Spielman were taken into full membership. Dr. J. M. Buckley and Bishop Andrews, of New York, delivered addresses. The bishop said:

"Dr. Parkhurst has done a great work in New York, but the trouble about it, as I see it, is that there will be a great many weaklings over the country endeavoring to imitate him. Dr. Parkhurst has been laboring. I think, under a very special call, but not everyone has a call to that kind of work. It does not seem to me to be the province of the pulpit to discuss questions of currency, law, strikes and the rights of labor and capital."

## Minister Drowned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 8.—A special from Tavares, Fla., says that Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Cottrell, of Russellville, Ky., was standing on a half sunken barge on the shore of Lake Dora when he was seized with an attack of vertigo, to which he was subject. He fell into the lake and was drowned. Dr. Cottrell was a prominent Methodist minister of the Kentucky conference, and was well known throughout the southern states.

## Good Scores Made.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 8.—George Work and Captain A. W. Money, of the Carleton Gun Club, of New York, carried off the honors at the annual live bird handicap tournament at the grounds of the Riverton Gun Club to-day. The tourney resulted in a tie between Captain Money and George W. Work, each of whom killed 94 birds. Three other contestants killed 93 each, four others 92 each and of the rest two killed 91 each.

## Vice President Stevenson Speaks.

DANVILLE, Ky., March 8.—Vice President Stevenson made a short address to the students of Centre College this morning. He was received by the students with great enthusiasm and his complimentary reference to the institution and the men it had educated were loudly cheered.

## Police Justice Dismissed.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The charges brought by Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn, against Police Justice Quigley for failure properly to discharge his duties during the recent strike, have been sustained in the general term of the supreme court. Justice Brown presiding. The decision rendered to-day dismisses Quigley from his office.

## Couldn't Give Bail.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.—The attorney for Capt. H. W. Howgate, who is at present in jail awaiting trial on other indictments, appeared before Judge McCombs in the criminal court this morning and asked that the prisoner be released on bail. District Attorney Birney asked that the bail be fixed at \$30,000 and the court so ordered. Captain Howgate stated that it would be impossible for him to secure bail at \$30,000 and he, therefore, was compelled to return to jail.

## Postmaster Confirmed.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—Sarah J. Parker has been commissioned postmaster at Wayside, Monroe county, W. Va.

## West Virginians in Washington.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—W. H. Nilon, of Martinsburg, J. A. McIntosh, C. P. Snyder, of West Virginia, are here.

## BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

The senatorial deadlock in Idaho was broken by the election of Shoup, Republican.

President Crespo, of Venezuela, has given the ministers of France and Belgium their passports. It is claimed that they have discredited the institutions of the republic.

The reported Haitian rebellion is extending and two members of the cabinet have deserted President Hyppolite. The government is without means to suppress the insurgents.

## THE FATE OF HAYWARD.

The Jury Finds Him Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

## DEATH IS THE ONLY SENTENCE

The Judge is at Liberty to Impose, End of One of the Most Famous Murder Trials in the Northwest. Stolid, Indifferent and Without Visible Emotion He Hears the Verdict. Sentence Postponed Until Monday.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., March 8.—"In two hours I will be a free man." Thus said Harry Hayward to-day, and in less than three hours a jury of his peers gave the lie to his words and placed its seal upon the word "guilty."

Free—yes, free to be alone with his thoughts; free to wait day after day in his cell in the county jail until the blow of the first hammer that falls upon the wood of his scaffold falls upon his very brain. Free—aye, free to die; free to expiate his heinous crime dangling from the hemp and timber of his adopted state.

Money, almost unlimited, given by a doting father; counsel, able as the country could furnish him; a judge, fair as the fairest; all had been given him and yet that "bulwark of human liberty," as his own counsel called it, the American jury, had "let loose the common hangman." All of the trial is over for the public; all of life is possibly over for Harry T. Hayward.

With the same, immovable stolidity with which he has watched the trial of his case, the prisoner received the verdict of the jury. There was not the shade of a change in color; not the relaxation of a single muscle; no visible collapse or sign of any emotion; ever the same cynical and sneering indifference.

## DEATH THE PENALTY.

According to the statutes of the state of Minnesota, only one fate can await Harry Hayward—a sentence to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. Neither the jury nor the judge could alter the sentence, no matter how strongly inclined they might be toward leniency. For murder in the first degree, the law provides only one penalty. Judge and jury alike are but the agents of the state for the execution of that law.

At the request of counsel for the defense, the pronouncing of the sentence was deferred until next Monday morning, but the verdict of the jury has made the sentence of Harry Hayward as certain as though the judge had already pronounced it.

When court opened Attorney Erwin closed his argument to the jury, and it took Judge Smith forty minutes to read his charge to the jury. The charge was perfectly satisfactory to both sides, and no exceptions were noted. It was generally conceded to be fair and impartial.

The ruling passion of Harry Hayward was strong in the presence of death. He placed a bet of \$10 this morning that the verdict would be an acquittal, and that it would be reached inside of two hours by the jury.

Judge Smith stayed in the court room for an hour, and then, as no word came from the jury room, went home to dinner. The court was adjourned until 2 o'clock.

## HIS REMARKABLE NERVE.

A cooler man than Harry Hayward under such circumstances never lived. His dress was immaculate as usual, and he walked with the same cultivated stride that is one of his characteristics to the chair he has occupied for so many weeks past. That he anticipated what the verdict was to be seemed apparent in the angry manner with which he threw his hat on the attorney's table. The force was so great that a rent was made in the crown of the derby. Schumacher turned to his client and besought him to keep cool, whatever the verdict.

"Don't show any temper, Harry," he said, "this is not the time for that."

The injunction had the desired effect. Hayward straightened out the sleeves of his well-fitting coat, sat down, crossed his legs and faced the jury. He was breathing so heavy that every breath was almost a gasp, but the passage from the jail to the court room was through a hostile and desperate crowd, and it was hurriedly made. He sat there amid the solemn silence of the big room, scanning the faces of his twelve countrymen, one by one, as if to learn in advance whether any ray of hope lurked behind their impassiveness. The jurymen looked stern and sad. The story they had to tell could be read in their faces and Hayward knew his fate before a word was spoken. No spectators were admitted. The only persons present when the verdict was handed in were police officers, sheriff, deputies and reporters, beside the judge and clerks. Outside a howling, anxious mob awaited the news and awaited it with ghastly impatience.

When Judge Smith arrived he issued strict orders to admit no one, and the injunction was religiously observed. Kobler, the deputy clerk, asked in a tremulous voice whether the jury had agreed upon a verdict, and Neil McNeil, the foreman, stood up. His face was ghastly in its color, and there was not a gleam on the jury unaffected by the intense gravity of the situation.

"We have agreed," said McNeil in a voice that was scarcely audible, and the folded piece of paper that meant life or death to the accused was handed to the clerk. Judge Smith looked over the document first and returned it to Deputy Clerk Kobler.

## THE VERDICT.

"We, the jury, find the prisoner guilty," he read.

Every eye was turned towards the condemned man. There was nothing in his face to indicate that he had heard a word of it. He threw his head back and the word "guilty" was pronounced, but it was not to adjust his collar band. He did not change color by a single shade. Twice he coughed—that strange hard metallic cough that has been heard so often in the last few

weeks. Then looking around at the crowd he raised his eyebrows inquiringly as though to ask "What next?"

During the polling of the jury he listened with evident interest to the answer, though what they might be could signify nothing to him. The expression in his face was one of indignation rather than any other sentiment. Judge Smith then voiced his thanks to the jury for their labor in connection with the case. When the court announced that sentence would be deferred until Monday morning, Hayward was evidently pleased. He expressed the opinion, while being removed from the court room, that the verdict was an outrage and that he was a long ways from the hangman yet.

At 2:45 Hayward was taken down stairs and led back to jail under a strong police guard. An immense crowd awaited the prisoner's coming. He grinned at the mob as it pushed forward over the pavement towards him, and is doubtful whether Harry Hayward would have regretted an opportunity to mix matters with some of the noisiest. He was taken across the street on a dog trot with the yelling multitude at his heels.

Up to the time that the verdict was read John Day Smith and Schumacher, counsel for the defense, expressed the greatest confidence of acquittal. Hall, the assistant county attorney, moved for immediate sentence, but owing to the absence of Mr. Erwin, the leader of the defense, passing of sentence was postponed until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

## THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

Little Change Reported in the Situation. The Men Remain Firm.

PITTSBURGH, March 8.—There is little change in the miners' strike in the Pittsburgh district. The men are holding out for the sixty-nine cent rate and reject all compromises. About 1,000 men have been granted their demands and are at work, but this is the case only at a few mines which are running to supply the local demand. It is now estimated that out of over 20,000 miners in the district, about 4,000 have refused to join in the strike and are at work at 55 cents per ton or less.

A dispatch from Clarcksburg, W. Va., states that the Pittsburgh district officials are at work there trying to get the miners to quit work in sympathy with the strike and thus shut off a source of supply. Thus far they have not met with success, and it is probable that the miners of this district will have to fight their battles alone.

As predicted last night the Robbins company miners in the first pool quit work to-day, although they were under contract, and will likely lose the 10 per cent in wages held back by the company according to the agreement.

Some of the mines now at a standstill are those of the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company, the Hackett Company, the Pittsburgh Fuel Company, Catsburg Coal Company, Bellevoire Company and the Northwestern mines at Mansfield, W. J. Steen and A. J. Schulte. Reports to the miners' officials from Coal Centre say that not more than fifteen men are at work in the Forsyth mine, which was reported working full at 55 cents.

A private meeting of the railroad coal operators' committee will be held to-morrow to consider the advisability of calling a convention of the association to discuss the situation.

The operators generally say that the break will only be temporary, and all will be back to the 55 cents rate in a few days. The big operators will not attempt to do anything until the lake season opens, which is six weeks off.

A telegram from Smithton, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, late to-night, announces that the largest miners' meeting in the history of the town was held to-night and the men of the Eureka and Smithton mines, about 700 in number, decided to join the strike. The only mine now working along the river is the Washington Run. Every lawful effort will be made to get them out.

## Will Not Join the Strike.

CINCINNATI, O., March 8.—Reports from Pomeroy, Kanawha and other mining districts to operators here indicate to-day that none of the coal miners will join the Pennsylvania strikers and that the Pittsburgh district will be alone in its fight.

## Foreclosure Probable.

NEW YORK, March 8.—J. P. Fierro, post Morgan & Company will this afternoon issue a circular to the security holders of the Erie railway in regard to a plan of reorganization. The company has not been able to earn enough to pay the June, 1895, coupon.

Messrs. Morgan & Co., in their circular of December 20, 1894, asked for authority in such event as this to take action it may deem right for the enforcement of the bonds against which the receipts are held instead of delivering new bonds.

It is believed that foreclosure proceedings will now be pushed.

## Bank Robbers Felled.

NEW CARLEISLE, IND., March 8.—An attempt was made last night to rob the Service bank here. An explosion roused a watchman, and the robbers were frightened off. They stole a horse and buggy and escaped, after a series of shots. They failed to open the second door of the vault, and secured no booty.

## Homemaker Acquitted.

PEORIA, ILL., March 8.—Hansel E. Homemaker who, November 30 last, shot and instantly killed Officer Joseph Seylor, who was arresting his son, was to-day acquitted. The plea was self-defense and that the officer was acting without a warrant.

## The Dean of Ripon Dead.

LOSOS, March 8.—The Rev. William R. Fremont, M. A., D. D., dean of Ripon, who has been suffering from influenza for some time past, is dead.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania, snow in the early morning, followed by colder, fair weather Saturday, brisk northwest wind.

For Ohio, fair Saturday, colder Saturday morning, followed by slowly rising temperature; west winds.

For West Virginia, local snows tonight, followed by fair Saturday, colder, northwest winds.

WEEKLY FORECAST: WEDNESDAY, as furnished by C. Schumacher, draught, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	.....	50
9 a. m.	.....	50